

American Bee Journal



WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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45th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 6, 1905.

No. 14.



A Group of Members of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

(See page 262.)



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|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. W. J. Manley | 9. Geo. H. Kirkpatrick | 13. E. S. Hall | 18. W. D. Soner | 32. Mrs. Geo. Jackson | 37. E. B. Tirrell |
| 4. John Short | 10. Oscar Smith | 14. T. F. Bingham | 19. Clyde Cady | 33. Mrs. E. S. Hall | 38. Frank Rasmussen |
| 7. Huber H. Root | 11. G. A. Bleech | 15. L. S. Griggs | 26. R. L. Catlin | 35. E. D. Townsend | 39. O. H. Townsend |
| 8. A. G. Woodman | 12. C. L. Brigham | 16. W. E. Forbes | 27. Geo. E. Hilton | 36. C. A. Huff | 41. L. C. Woodman |
| | | | | | 42. W. Z. Hutchinson |



Every Bee-Keeper

Or Prospective Bee-Keeper

should read *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. It gives you the latest in the apicultural world. If you have honey and wax for sale it tells you the market prices. If you have troublesome questions to solve, it helps you. The very best bee-keepers write for it. The following noted writers contribute regularly:

C. C. MILLER,
Of Illinois.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,
Of New York.

J. A. GREEN,
Of Colorado.

LOUIS SCHOLL,
Of Texas.

PROF. A. J. COOK,
Of California.

Semi-monthly. Over a thousand pages annually. Illustrated fully with the finest half-tones, printed on the best paper. It has the largest circulation of any bee-paper in the world. \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free.



TRIAL OFFER!

**Gleanings in Bee Culture,
6 months, 25c.**

We are certain that any one interested in bees would be greatly benefited by becoming a subscriber to *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. We want you to give it a trial. After you have received a few numbers we are sure you will become a permanent subscriber. We therefore make a special trial offer of 6 months for 25c. Fill in your name in space below, remit 25 cents, and the paper will begin at once.

Enclosed find 25 cents, for which send me *Gleanings in Bee Culture* 6 months.

NAME

P. O.

COUNTY

STATE

Root's Goods in Chicago.

For the saving of freight for our western trade, as well as to give much quicker delivery, we opened a branch office in Chicago, Oct. 1, 1903. The following taken from our catalog of last year, explains the transfer then made:

The business for many years conducted by George W. York & Co., at 144 E. Erie Street, as agent for The A. I. Root Company's supplies, is this day transferred to The A. I. Root Company, to be conducted as a branch office. Please note change of name to avoid confusion in our work. THE A. I. ROOT CO.
October 1, 1903.

To Our Customers and Friends:

In transferring back to The A. I. Root Company the bee-supply business, which we took over from them some years ago, we do so with regret, as we have labored hard to build up a large and honorable trade in bee-appliances, and value beyond expression the valuable patronage accorded us during the years.

We trust the same will be continued to our successors in the business.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1903.

The conveniences offered by the branch office were evidently appreciated by the bee-keepers of Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States beyond, for the business done by the branch was much beyond our expectations. During the rush season—April, May and June—orders came in so fast that, in spite of frequent orders to the factory for another car of goods, the stock ran low, and some delays and annoyances thereby were caused. Some little confusion because of change of name and manner of conducting the business (from agency to branch office), but these have all been overcome. We are better than ever prepared to handle your business carefully and promptly, and solicit your patronage.

Low Freight and Quick Delivery.

A glance at any railroad map will show the superiority of Chicago as a shipping-point. Because of the great number of railroad and steamboat lines centering in Chicago, and the large stock of goods we carry, we can give you the best of service. This office is in constant touch with the factory and home office, and in many cases can give your order quicker attention and earlier shipment than the factory, to say nothing about the saving in time and transit and lower transportation charges.

Wholesale and Retail.

We are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale and retail, the same as the home office.

Terms.

Our terms are cash with the order. We pay cash for material, and pay our

helpers cash every week for their work; therefore we must have cash in advance for the goods furnished. Do not ask for credit.

Beeswax Wanted.

We are in the market for good beeswax the entire year, and pay the same prices as quoted by our home office in each issue of *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. Send your wax direct to us for cash or in exchange for supplies.

Extracted Honey.

In the course of a year we use large quantities of extracted honey, and are pleased to get sample and prices from parties who have honey to exchange for supplies. We are also prepared at all times to furnish first-class honey to any one who is in need of same, either bee-keepers who have a demand for more than they can furnish, or from dealers. Get our prices before you place your orders elsewhere.

DANZENBAKER HIVE.

"Facts About Bees", a 64-page book written by Mr. F. Danzenbaker, giving a complete description of his famous hive and directions for using. Full of valuable information. Sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp to pay the postage. **Send for it.**

The Danzenbaker Hive

THE COMB-HONEY HIVE.
Three Points of Excellence:

QUALITY

You can produce better-looking honey.

QUANTITY

You can produce more of it.

PRICE

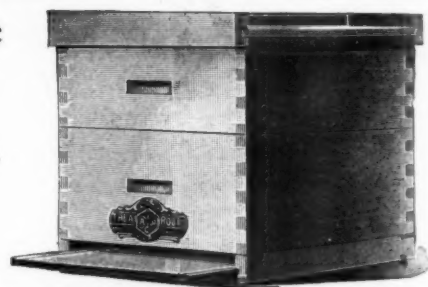
You can get more per pound for it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The great popularity of the Danzenbaker hive has brought the shallow brood-frame and the tall plain sections into prominence. It must be remembered that no other hive contains the essential features of the Danzenbaker. The success of this system depends on having everything just right, so you should place your order for the Danzenbaker hive with our office, or any of our branches or regular agents.

Address all Orders, Remittances, Inquiries, etc., to

THE A. I. ROOT CO., 144 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.



AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 6, 1905.

Vol. XLV.—No. 14.



Editorial Notes and Comments

The Honey-Producers' League

This is the name of a new organization which is described in detail by its Secretary, in the following:

THE HONEY-PRODUCERS' LEAGUE

PROSPECTUS AND CONSTITUTION.

A crisis has been reached in bee-keeping. The time is now here when bee-keepers must band together, as never before, fight an insidious foe, and cope with the conditions of modern times. In short, the wide-spread ignorance regarding the value of honey as a food (its deliciousness, cheapness and digestibility), coupled with an almost universal belief in its adulteration, which belief is fostered by the continued publication of untruthful stories concerning manufactured

comb honey, to which may be added the fact that cheap syrups are being pushed upon the market with great vigor—all these combined are depressing the honey market beyond all precedent; and, unless something is done to counteract these influences, our occupation, or at least a good share of its profitability, will soon be gone.

A large share of last year's honey crop is still unsold, while the market is practically dead, as is easily shown by reference to the market reports. The crop of the coming season will soon be here, and should it prove a bountiful one, with last year's crop still unsold, where will prices go then? We may as well face the situation squarely. Then comes the all-important question: What shall we do about it?

Three or four of us began recently to discuss this question privately by mail, and we decided to act promptly to the extent of summoning (some by telephone and telegraph) to a conference in Chicago some eight or ten representative manufacturers, dealers, publishers and honey-producers. As a result, such a meeting was held March 14 and 15, the whole two days being occupied in forming an organization, and in discussing ways and means whereby said organization can increase the demand for honey.

The first step was the drafting of a Constitution, which reads as follows:

Constitution

ARTICLE I—NAME AND HEADQUARTERS.

SEC. 1.—The name of this organization shall be "The Honey-Producers' League."

SEC. 2.—Its headquarters shall be Chicago, Ill.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to create a larger demand for honey by popularizing its use among the consuming public through advertising in newspapers and magazines its great value as a food, and by such other methods as may be considered advisable by the Executive Board. Also by publication of facts concerning the production of honey to counteract any misrepresentation of the same.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP AND DUES.

SEC. 1.—Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.

SEC. 2.—Any honey-dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual, may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

SEC. 3.—The annual dues shall be payable in advance, on or before May 1 of each year.

SEC. 4.—Membership shall cease when dues are in arrears three months.

ARTICLE IV—EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SEC. 1.—An Executive Board, consisting of seven members, shall be elected by mail ballot annually in the month of March (after the first election), the ballots to be sent to the

membership between March 1 and 5, the polls to be closed at noon April 1. They shall be the seven members receiving the highest number of votes cast. In case of a tie-vote, the other members of the Board shall decide it.

SEC. 2.—The votes shall be mailed to the Secretary, who, with another member to be selected by the balance of the Executive Board, shall together count the votes and certify the result to the Manager, who shall then forward copies of the same to the United States bee-papers for publication, and also give same in his annual report.

SEC. 3.—The Executive Board shall have the general management of the League, and shall elect from their number the officers named in ARTICLE V, Sec. 1, who shall execute the orders of the Board, and hold their several offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4.—The Executive Board shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in April, in Chicago, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before it.

SEC. 5.—Special meetings of the Executive Board shall be held when called by the President, upon request of three or more members of the Board.

ARTICLE V—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager.

SEC. 2.—The duties of the President and Vice-President shall be such as usually devolve upon these officers.

SEC. 3.—The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the meetings of the Executive Board, and to count the ballots of all the membership, as provided by ARTICLE IV, Sec. 2, the result of which he is to forward at once to the Manager.

SEC. 4.—The Treasurer shall keep a record of all moneys received from the Manager, giving his receipt therefor; and he shall pay out funds only on bills approved as per Sec. 5 of this Article.

SEC. 5.—The duties of the Manager shall be to conduct the actual business of the League as directed by the Executive Board; to keep a list of the membership; to account for all moneys received, and turn same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; to prepare and mail in March of each year, to the membership, an annual report containing a financial statement, and such other matters as would be of interest to all concerned, including all ballots and amendments; and to issue orders on the Treasurer for payment of all bills when countersigned by the President.

SEC. 6.—The Treasurer and Manager shall each furnish such bond as shall be satisfactory to the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI—SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

SEC. 1.—No salary shall be paid any officer of this League, but the actual expense of holding meetings of the Executive Board (when they deem such necessary) shall be paid from the general expense fund.

SEC. 2.—There shall be an allowance of (5) percent of the cash receipts to cover all general expenses, such as printing, meetings of the Executive Board, etc., the remaining ninety-five (95) percent to be applied on the advertising proper.

ARTICLE VIII—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the membership at any regular election, provided such proposed amendment be first submitted to the Executive Board and approved by it.

Minutes of First Meeting

A temporary organization was effected and the foregoing Constitution adopted, when, upon motion of Ralph W. Boyden, the following members were elected as an Executive Board: Dr. C. C. Miller, W. Z. Hutchinson, Arthur L. Boyden, George W. York, C. P. Dadant, N. E. France and George C. Lewis.

A permanent organization was then formed, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. C. C. Miller; Vice-President, George C. Lewis; Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson; Treasurer, Arthur L. Boyden; Manager, George W. York.

Before adjourning it was resolved to do no general advertising until there is at least \$5000 in the hands of the Treasurer; the Manager was instructed to take the necessary steps for securing the incorporation of the League; and the Secretary and Manager were appointed a committee to prepare the necessary literature for use in soliciting membership.

Some Questions Answered

While the Constitution quite clearly outlines the aims and objects of the League, a few questions will naturally spring to the lips of one who contemplates joining its ranks, hence it may be well to answer in advance as many as possible of them.

Naturally, the first question asked will be: "Why form a new organization when the Constitution of the National allows the use of its funds for such work?" Principally because the National has not enough money at its command to do the work effectively, and it could not raise enough without a change in its Constitution, as, at present, only one extra assessment of \$1.00 per member can be made each year, while the work of advertising, to be effective, requires *thousands of dollars AT ONCE*.

Perhaps some will ask why the matter was not discussed in advance in the bee-papers, and a public meeting called? Why was the matter kept quiet, and the work done with apparent secrecy? It was done so quickly simply to save time. When the true situation had fairly dawned upon the three or four who were first discussing the matter, it became equally apparent that only by the most prompt and active work could anything be done that would help the sale of the last year's honey crop before the coming of this year's crop.

Some may wonder why the members of the Executive Board were all chosen so near Chicago. They were thus chosen that they might quickly and cheaply attend Board meetings. Should an important question requiring immediate action come up, telegrams sent every member in the afternoon would enable them to be in Chicago the next morning. If any mistake has been made in the choice of officers, it can be corrected at the next election. As it is, however, it is doubtful if a set of officers can be chosen who would have more completely at heart the success of the undertaking. Besides this, they are all friendly to one another, and will work harmoniously as a unit.

It may be asked why no salaries are paid the officers. If these men are willing to give so freely of their money, they should be equally willing to give their time; besides, if they were paid salaries, many might be inclined to look upon the whole thing as a scheme on the part of the officers to put money into their own pockets. As it is, these men are really putting in their time, money, and energies, expecting no reward except such as will come to them from the improved conditions of bee-culture. Only as honey-producers are benefited will any benefit come to manufacturers, dealers and publishers, yet a heavier burden is placed upon them than upon the actual honey-producer. The contributions of the Board members alone will reach nearly \$1000.

Every one will, of course, be interested in knowing what forms of advertising will be adopted. Mainly that of advertising in the daily papers and magazines. (No advertising will be done in the bee-journals, as that would be simply a waste of money.) Probably the first feature will be that of killing, or removing, the false beliefs regarding the manufacture of artificial comb honey. Large space, perhaps one-fourth or one-eighth page, will be used in leading dailies, a large heading reading something as follows:

\$10,000 FORFEITED!

Then will follow an explanation and refutation of the matter, and the offer of \$10,000 as a forfeit to any one who can show a sample of comb honey that has been produced artificially. Of course, care will be taken to word the offer properly, so that no technical advantage may be taken. The best talent of the country will be employed in preparing and placing the advertising. Many papers that publish these advertisements will probably be willing also to publish articles on bee-keeping written with a view to increasing the demand for honey. Pos-

sibly firms that print "patent insides" for other newspapers may be induced to use such articles.

At fairs and exhibitions it may be advisable to have educational honey exhibits, together with the distribution of suitable literature. Possibly it may be well to put stereopticon lectures in the field; but, as has already been stated, newspaper advertising will be the main feature.

AN ENCOURAGING INCIDENT.

Let me tell just one little incident: On the train, while going home from the meeting, I fell to talking with a young man who occupied the seat with me. As we became somewhat acquainted I told him of the object of my trip to Chicago, going somewhat into detail. In reply, he said in substance:

"At our home we are fond of biscuit and pancakes, with honey or maple syrup. We send down to Vermont, to an acquaintance, to get the maple syrup, as that is the only way that we can feel certain we are getting the pure article. We don't buy honey very often because, while I had never heard how the story started as you explain it, I had been led to believe that a good share, even of comb honey, was manufactured stuff (mostly paraffin and glucose), and I didn't care to eat it. I am very glad to have met you, and to have it proved to me so conclusively that I can eat comb honey, and feel that it is the genuine article."

Friends, there are millions of men and women just exactly like my chance acquaintance, and, in the language of the street, it is "up to us" to convince them of the error of their belief. If we could induce one million of them to step into the groceries to-morrow and each buy a pound of honey, what do you suppose would happen?

This is the work for us to do, and it is the most important work that has been taken up in our line in many a long year. Every other industry is *pushing* its products upon the markets by every means imaginable; are we to sit supinely down and let ignorance, misrepresentation, and business enterprise push our product off the earth? See how new and unknown things are pushed to the front by the force of advertising; let us not lag behind, but use this new force in modern business—*advertising*—to push our delicious product into the position it so richly deserves.

Just a parting word: Don't wait to "see how it is going to turn out." If others are putting in their time and money for the good of the cause—to accomplish something that will help you—meet them half way, join hands with them, do it promptly, and success is assured.

Flint, Mich.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

Address all business correspondence, membership dues, etc., to the Manager, George W. York, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

If you have read all the foregoing carefully we believe you will agree that it is the right kind of a move to make on the part of bee-keepers. Surely, something ought to be done to place honey on a more-certain-demand basis. And we don't know of anything else that should be as effective as the kind of work that is proposed to be done by The Honey-Producers' League.

But it will require money to do the work. And yet, in the manner proposed, it will not be heavy on any one person. The plan is to divide it around among the thousands of those interested in bee-keeping or honey-production so that it shall be no burden on any one.

Already the following are entered on the Manager's Membership Book as having paid their first year's dues:

Dr. C. C. Miller.....	\$ 10
George W. York.....	25
Geo. C. Lewis (for G. B. Lewis Co.).....	210
H. M. Arnd (for York Honey and Bee-Supply Co.).....	15
E. Whitcomb.....	1
Arthur L. Boyden (for A. I. Root Co.).....	610
E. Kretschmer (for Kretschmer Mfg. Co.).....	50
W. Z. Hutchinson.....	13
C. P. Dadant (for Dadant & Sons).....	70
Griggs Bros.....	11
F. A. Salisbury.....	30
Total.....	\$1045

We trust that as rapidly as possible our readers will become members of The Honey-Producers' League, and thus aid in furthering their own interests as well as the interests of all who are connected in any way with honey or its production.



Miscellaneous News & Items

Honey Ointment for Sores.—Honey and flour mixed to the extent of half the quantity of honey with water is stirred into a stiff mass. Linseed oil and the yolk of an egg to be added in order to give the same a tenacious tendency. Quite simple; try it.—Rural Californian.

Truly Wonderful.—The following interview was recently sent us by C. G. Schevalier, of Maryland, having been clipped from the funny column of the Philadelphia Press:

WONDERFUL.

Mr. Kidder—Yes, this is artificial honey.

Mrs. Kidder—You don't say!

Mr. Kidder—Yes; gathered from artificial flowers by artificial bees.

Mrs. Kidder—The idea!

Country Life in America is perhaps the most beautifully illustrated monthly publication in the United States. The April issue contains an article on bee-culture by Anna B. Comstock, of New York State. The price of "Country Life in America" is \$3.00 per year, or 25 cents per issue, postpaid. On receipt of this latter amount its publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., either at their New York City or Chicago address, will mail a copy of the April issue. The Chicago office is Room 345 Marquette Building.

Bee-Keeping in Wisconsin.—Pres. N. E. France, of the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association, wrote us as follows March 11:

Yesterday I got the Wisconsin State Fair premium list changed, adding \$100. It is now as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Italian bees, single-comb nucleus.....	8	5	3
Carniolan bees, single-comb nucleus.....	8	5	3
White comb honey, 10 pounds.....	10	6	4
White extracted honey, 10 pounds.....	10	6	4
Amber comb honey, 10 pounds.....	8	5	3
Amber extracted honey, 10 pounds.....	8	5	3
Dark comb honey, 10 pounds.....	7	3	2
Dark extracted honey, 10 pounds.....	7	3	2
Most attractive comb honey exhibit.....	15	12	8
Most attractive extracted honey exhibit.....	15	12	8
Yellow beeswax, 10 pounds.....	3	2	1

Premiums are offered for Wisconsin products only. Now is the time for Wisconsin bee-keepers to begin to get ready for the State Fair. I am to be an exhibitor, but not for any premiums.

Also, yesterday, I got the new Wisconsin Food Law on honey so changed as to protect the bee-keeper better against adulterated honey. Bees in Wisconsin are reported as wintering well, and clover looking good.

N. E. FRANCE.

Missouri's Apiary Bill Vetoed by Gov. Folk.—As announced last week, Gov. Folk vetoed the Apiary Bill passed by both branches of the Missouri Legislature. In doing so, Mr. Folk "got off" the following:

To the Secretary of State—

Sir:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 268, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of a State Inspector of Apiaries, and to regulate the duties thereof, providing a penalty for disposing of diseased honey or bees," which reached me within the ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

This Act provides for the appointment of a Bee-Inspector to look after the apiaries of the State. On the first examination, if he thinks the bees are diseased, he is to give the person in charge instructions as to the manner of treating them. Provision is also made for a second examination, and the Inspector may then, if he sees fit, physic the bees himself, or if he thinks best he may destroy them.

This measure illustrates the fallacious idea that the Government can do more for the individual than the individual can do for himself. Any one intelligent enough to conduct a bee-industry is certainly better qualified to attend to them and manage his own business than any State Inspector could possibly be.

There is no magic in a State Inspectorship of bees, or anything else to cure the ills that may exist. It is said this measure is asked for by the honey-raisers to suppress contagious diseases among bees. But they can, by meeting together and exchanging ideas, do for themselves what the State can not do through this Bill. If all together they are unable to cope with the situation, how can one of them, named as Inspector, do better?

The principle of the measure is paternalistic, and not in accord with the democratic theory of government. The Inspector is author-

ized to go to any one's home, and if he should not like the way the bee-hives are conducted, he could for some real or imaginary disease annihilate the whole brood, leaving the owner without remedy, but for all of which the Inspector would receive \$4 a day.

Any Inspector appointed would be only a man, with defects just like other men. He could not have superhuman knowledge of bees or of the bee-business, and could not be expected to accomplish more than the individual bee-keeper could for himself.

My opinion is, this question would best be left to the owners of bees, and to the bees themselves, who have repeatedly demonstrated their qualities of self-reliance.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH W. FOLK, Governor.

By the same lines of argument Mr. Folk would veto a Bill providing for health officers in cities, for if people generally were not "intelligent enough" to keep themselves and their children well, and free from contagious diseases, why, it would be ridiculous to call in a health officer!

Besides, other States having equally intelligent and sane men as governors are approving such wholesome and just legislation. Surely, Mr. Folk, did he rightly understand the Missouri Apiary Bill, would not have vetoed it. It was a needed and just measure, and should have been approved by Gov. Folk.

But Messrs. Abbott, Holekamp, Stewart, and others of the hustling Missouri bee-keepers will now have a chance both to enlighten and sweeten their mistaken Governor.



Contributed Special Articles

Wintering Nuclei in Observatory Hives

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

JUST when I begin to think complacently that there's some one thing about which I know pretty nearly for certain, along comes some one to give me a rude jolt by showing that I don't know, after all. This time it's a Connecticut Yankee, although there's nothing rude in his manner of giving the jolt. I supposed it was hardly a practicable thing to winter successfully a one-frame nucleus in an observatory hive, although a good many have tried it. Well, Allen Latham feels pretty sure it can be done, and for the very good reason that *he has done it*.

After reading what I said on page 183, he wrote me a letter which, although not intended for publication, contains so much information that I must ask his pardon for giving others the benefit of at least a part of it. That part follows:

MY DEAR DR. MILLER:—I still think that you misunderstand the intention of "New Jersey," and though I would not make any rejoinder through the columns of the American Bee Journal, I think that I will write to you that I may make my own position plainer.

I surely think that the questioner wished to find out a good way to feed an observatory-hive colony during the active months, and I surely thought, when I first read the question, that "late summer" meant the last of August or early in September.

It would be no idle boast for me to lay claim to knowing something about the care of an observatory hive, for I have kept bees in one continuously since May, 1902, and now have 5 full colonies which are direct descendants from that colony. Of its own swarms one came out May 11 and the other May 21, the following year.

I had studied bees many years, and tried without success to winter them in single-comb glass-hives till the winter of 1902-3, when I partially solved the problem. My two observatory hives this winter attest that I have completely solved the problem.

One of the secrets of success in this venture is in causing the little colony to breed late in the fall—till Oct. 20, if possible. This is done by feeding and nursing till the weather makes it unwise to go farther. In this way the colony is composed of young bees which will stand the unusual test to which these bees are to be subjected. If this is not done, and only old bees, bees hatched, that is, emerged, in August and early September, make up the colony, the colony will suffer unless the spring is early and abounding in days when bees can gather pollen.

The limited comb-space prevents the storing of much pollen in the fall, and the small colony must depend in spring upon new pollen for its first young bees. If deprived of this the old bees, rapidly dying off, leave the hive almost deserted.

If the winter is severe only the strong bees will survive even into March.

Knowing these facts concerning the observatory hive, I realized that "New Jersey," and others who might supply a hive with a comb of honey earlier than late in September or early October, would probably commit a fatal error. If this comb of honey has a patch of sealed

brood in the middle of it as large as my hand, or say about 25 square inches, then all is well.

So you see, Dr. Miller, that even though brood-rearing may have ceased in the yard in the regular colonies, that it must not have ceased in the little hive in the window, and it was this fact that led me to write what I did on page 126. I naturally did not stop to think that the "late summer" carried a different meaning to others than it did to myself.

Bees here have wintered excellently, and the spring seems to be opening up earlier than it did last year. Almost every day I see bees out after water.

ALLEN LATHAM.

New London Co., Conn., March 12.



Some Notes and Comments—Bee-Hives

BY F. GREINER.

SOME bee-hives are so constructed that it seems necessary to give them frequent "goings-over"—removing propolis, burr-combs, and the like, in order that the combs may be handled easily. I have kept bees in frame hives for 30 years, and have not found it necessary to clean any of the frames or hives when there were bees in them. I use hives with wood rabbet and frames made of one-inch-wide material. There is not a frame in my 200 occupied hives but can be taken out with comparative ease, and nearly all my frames are of the loose-hanging kind. When for some reason a hive-body is empty—as it often happens when we "shake" bees—why, then, if it seems necessary, we scrape the inside and the rabbets, but it is not generally necessary.

On the tops of my frames some burr-combs accumulate; these are sometimes removed with a simple little tool which answers nicely as a hive-opener. It is made on the putty-knife order, only much stouter. I made it from a piece of a broken spring. One end is drawn out to not quite knife-edge and is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; the other is left the size of the steel, about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, and has the corners nicely rounded. It suits me very much better than the screw-driver I have been using for many years. I made me a number of these tools and keep one in each yard. They are very handy.

SECTION-PRESS FOR FOLDING SECTIONS.

When it is proposed to employ a machine to do certain work the questions come up: Is the work done more effectively, better, quicker, with less expense? What does the machine cost? These questions came to me when I was reading Mr. A. F. Foote's illustrated article on a section-press. I don't see that this press facilitates the work. I am able to fold as many sections without it, simply using my fingers to do the work. I fold the sections into a square corner improvised by a piece of scantling securely fastened to the work-bench. The thumbs do the pressing. The tap of a light hammer is very seldom required, and only when a section for some reason fails to go together as it should. Before I invest in a machine I must be satisfied that I can save something by using it.

Mr. Editor, you said before the bee-keepers in St. Louis that honey ought to bring 50 percent more than it does now. I want to ask what sympathies you have for the consuming public? If you were a day laborer, do you think you could afford to eat honey at an advance of 50 percent over the present prices? Don't you think we would sell a great deal more honey if it could be sold lower by 20 percent? My clover honey brought me, f. o. b. my station, 14 cents. I judge that the consumer had to pay not less than 20 cents per pound. What working man can afford to pay 50 percent more, or 30 cents per pound? No, no, the price of honey at 20 cents is high enough compared with 6-cent sugar.—[We meant to say that in a wholesale way prices should be higher.—EDITOR.]

RENTING LAND FOR AN APIARY.

How much should be paid for the privilege of keeping an apiary on some one else's land depends largely upon circumstances. The bee-keeper can afford to pay generously for such a privilege. While the occupancy by bees of a farm costs the owner of same nothing, and is many a time a direct benefit to him, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that the people living on the farm may be, and often are, inconvenienced by the bees. I find but very few people who are willing to consent to my locating bees on their premises. I could not hire them for a \$5 bill to accept one little bee-sting free.

There is nothing to hinder every farmer keeping bees and producing honey enough for his own family. There is

nothing to hinder his knowing how to manage bees successfully; but when he does not know enough to do so, and has no inclination to learn it, he would better keep his hands off.

ADVANTAGES OF NO-BEE-WAY SECTIONS.

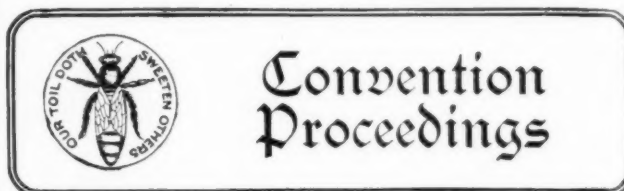
The only advantage I realize from the use of no-bee-way sections is that I save in shipping-cases and timber to make the sections from. Six shipping-cases take the same amount of honey in no-bee-way sections as seven cases in bee-way sections. The no-bee-way sections cost 25 cents less per 1000.

DRIP-STICKS FOR NO-DRIP CASES.

Drip-sticks for shipping-cases should be made thicker than they are. It does not happen often, but sometimes honey leaks badly on account of a crack across the flakes. A good amount of room under the sections would prevent the sections from becoming daubed. I have received empty cases back from the grocery which were perfectly dry and clean, and could be used again without replacing the paper trays. Then, again, I have seen honey very badly daubed because the drip-sticks were too thin.

To help out Dr. Miller, on page 39—What would bees do on only drone-comb—I would say that if a new swarm is hived on drone-comb foundation only, they (the bees) will make bad work with it. There will be all sorts of cell-shapes. The aim of the bees seems to be to build worker-comb. But when finished drone-combs are given, the bees will occupy them as other combs, and make the best of it, rearing worker-brood in the drone-comb. The reared workers will be no larger than those reared in worker-cells.

Ontario Co., N. Y.



Report of the Michigan State Convention

BY E. B. TYRRELL, SEC.

The 40th annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Grand Rapids Feb. 23 and 24, 1905. It was called to order at 2 p.m. by Pres. W. Z. Hutchinson. The minutes of the previous convention were read and approved.

Pres. Hutchinson asked how many believed the booklets issued last year helped them to dispose of their honey. Several reported sales made by the pamphlet, one member saying it sold all of his honey for him. It was thought beneficial in giving consumers confidence in the honey.

The Secretary then gave a financial report for the year, showing total receipts of \$43.21, and a total expenditure of \$39.80, leaving a balance on hand of \$3.41. The report was approved by the convention. A vote of thanks was then tendered the Secretary for his reports.

It was decided that last year's motion in regard to issuing the honey pamphlets be continued.

On motion, George W. York was requested to act as judge on the honey exhibited at this convention.

UNITING WEAK COLONIES IN THE SPRING.

"Has any one tried putting weak colonies above strong ones in the spring, putting a queen-excluder between the hives?"

J. A. Pearce tried putting 16 weak colonies above 16 strong ones in the manner stated, leaving them about three weeks, with good results. He is well pleased with the plan. They were separated at the beginning of the honey harvest. He did not lose any queens by this method.

H. F. Strang tried this plan by putting 18 weak ones over 18 strong ones, with good results. The lower colonies were very strong when put together, and the upper ones very weak. He left them together about 22 days. They should not be left over 25 days. He looked at them every 5 or 6 days, and found them acting as 2 colonies all the time. He raised the front end of the hive and poured in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of feed (half honey and half water) each day. Each colony was put back on its own stand, and seemed to stay all right. He would unite them the last of April or first of May. No entrance was given to the upper story, so all used the same

entrance. One advantage in this plan was that it did away with robbing.

T. F. Bingham thought the only advantage of the plan was that it saved the extra queen. Believes the upper colony is benefited at expense of lower one.

Pres. Hutchinson thinks there is no question but that the upper colony is benefited, but there is a question as to whether the lower one is not hurt some.

Mr. Pearce said the strong colony is not hurt by the weak one being above. He believes the sooner they are put together in the spring the better.

H. K. Beecham believes that colonies too weak in the spring to protect themselves should not be bothered with.

SNOW AROUND HIVE-ENTRANCES.

"To what extent would you remove the snow from around the hives in the winter?"

Huber H. Root believes it beneficial to leave the snow around the hives, but ice should not be allowed to form in the entrance. He reports bees wintering finely for him this year, banked up all around with snow.

G. A. Bleach reports good success from bees covered with snow. He had 20 to 25 colonies entirely covered by snow, and found the heat of the bees had thawed a large cavity at the entrance.

Geo. E. Hilton wouldn't remove the snow from around hives until he was sure the bees could fly. He says bees will winter if the entrance is covered by snow, and that 100 colonies need no more air than one man. He reported one hive being hermetically sealed with ice, and the bees came out all right. He claims bees never smother. Quite a little discussion was raised here on the point of the amount of air that bees need during winter.

Mr. Bingham advised a neighbor to put his bees down cellar, and because they came out of the hives this neighbor plugged the entrance with rags, with the result that the bees wintered all right.

REMOVING BEES FROM HIVE-ENTRANCES.

"Did any one ever get any pay for cleaning dead bees from hive-entrances during winter?"

No one seemed to think it paid, and the discussion went right back on the snow question.

C. A. Huff reported practicing piling snow around the hives with good results.

W. J. Manley believes in banking with snow, although two years ago he had bees covered with snow and all died.

Mr. Hilton thought the honey used for winter stores was to blame. He said if bees are left under snow too long they start brood-rearing; they will not leave the brood for honey, and thus starve.

Clyde Cady asked if there was not danger from too early breeding when covered with snow.

Mr. Hilton thinks there is.

Mr. Cady then asked to what extent they should be covered.

Mr. Hilton said it doesn't matter so much to what extent they are covered, but as to length of time covered.

WRAPPING HIVES WITH BUILDING PAPER.

"Will it be a benefit to wrap colonies with one or more thicknesses of building paper when putting them out in the spring?"

Mr. Kirkpatrick tried it on 20 colonies last spring with good results. He laid it on top of the hive, then folded it down around the hives, then put on the cover. He will use it again this spring.

Mr. Bingham said that Capt. Hetherington reported it beneficial.

TEMPERATURE FOR CELLAR-WINTERING.

"What degree of temperature gives best results in cellar-wintering?"

Mr. Bingham reported 30 to 35 degrees in his cellar.

Mr. Manley said 36 to 38 degrees in his cellar. A discussion then ensued on cellar-wintering, Mr. Bingham giving a clear description of his cistern cellar.

Mr. Hilton believes a cellar as described by Mr. Bingham would be no good in clay ground.

Mr. Bingham believes a cellar could be built above ground, in a clay country, of cement, then banked with gravel. Some advocated cellar-wintering, others outdoor wintering. L. A. Aspinwall and Mr. Hilton advocated outdoor wintering.

ACID FOR WAX-RENDERING.

"How much acid should be used in rendering old combs into wax?"

Mr. Root advised boiling the wax in water until all is melted, then put in one percent of acid and boil $\frac{1}{4}$ minute, then pour all into a barrel into which has been previously put 3 or 4 pailfuls of hot water, and let it stand 24 hours. During this time the dirt in the wax sinks. Vinegar can be used in the same manner, but is more expensive. He said acid does not injure the wax. Vinegar, to be successful, must be very strong. Salt has also been used.

E. D. Townsend thinks that wax should not be boiled after it is all melted.

Mr. Root would not boil it after it is melted in rendering old combs, but does not believe boiling wax will darken it unless it is burned.

Oscar Smith renders wax by steam from a steam engine. Mr. Manley also favors steam for rendering wax. He can render 300 pounds in half a day. He renders it over the second time, using screw pressure.

Mr. Root advised melting the wax before putting it in the press, as it is faster than heating in the press.

A motion was then carried, that those who are already members of the National can become members of the Michigan Association by paying 50 cents for dues for the latter.

(Concluded next week.)



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

How a Bee-Keeping Sister Won—and Didn't Get It

An interesting bit of history connected with bees and women has just been closed. The city of New York has some 30 colonies of bees at Bronx Park, and a competent person was to be chosen to care for them. That statement is all that is needed to understand the following clipping from the New York World, sent by the courtesy of Mr. W. M. Scardefield:

A Woman Heads the List

When Park Commissioner Schrader, of the Bronx, comes to select the first of the three apiarists which he thinks necessary to the proper care and cultivation of the bee-colonies in the parks under his jurisdiction, he will find that the name of a woman heads the eligible list which was sent to him to-day by the Civil-Service Commission.

Emma V. Haggerty, of this city, was the only woman among the 30 odd citizens who took the examination, and she passed with 97 percent. Her nearest competitor got 93 percent, and Miss Haggerty demonstrated that she knew more about bees and bee-culture than any of the aspirants.

SHE LIKES BEES.

The position pays \$1200 a year, and Miss Haggerty wants it because she likes bees and has devoted a good deal of her time to studying them. But the question is, Will she get it? There is no doubt that she has proven herself the fittest of all the aspirants for the place, but it is upsetting precedent a bit to appoint a woman to such a place in the Department of Parks. The chances are that Miss Haggerty will be passed over and a man appointed, but if she is it will not be without strong protest from her friends, who believe that she ought to get the place.

To pass the examination for this place required more than an ordinary amount of knowledge about bees. Nine questions were asked of the applicants, and they had to "know bees" to answer them. One was "How does the cell of the queen-bee differ from that of the other bees?"

Another was, "What happens when bees are left without a queen, and how is a new queen provided?" Miss Haggerty answered these questions like an expert; also all the questions about how to protect the public from being stung by the bees, how to save the bees from disease, etc.

MIGHT SOLVE A MYSTERY.

It has been suggested that the appointment of a woman bee-keeper might result in some information being discovered as to what becomes of all the honey which the park bees make. No one has ever been able to discover just where it goes, but Miss Haggerty might solve the mystery.

The answer to the question: "Will Woman Become City Bee-Keeper?" is contained in the following clipping, kindly furnished by Mr. A. D. Jacot:

Rejects Woman Bee-Keeper

John H. O'Mara, of this city, has been appointed apiarist in his Department by Park Commissioner Schrader, of the Bronx, at a salary of \$100 per month. Miss Emma V. Haggerty, a school teacher,

headed the eligible list with a percentage of 97. It is understood that O'Mara was fourth on the list.

The Commissioner threw out the name of Miss Haggerty on the ground that she was a woman, and the keeping of bees was not a woman's work.

We are indebted to Mr. James McNeill for sending the following witty comments on the transaction:

Bees

(Miss Emma V. Haggerty, permitted by the Civil-Service Board to take the examination for a \$120. job as city apiarist, led a dozen men, got 97 percent, and is now to be denied the position because she is a woman.)

Say their judgment was B-lated,
C. S. men have wisely done;
Though a woman's not B-rated
Just B-cause she rates "A 1."

Board, B-hind it's rail B-leaguered
By the beats of politics
May B-moun the way it figured
When fair Emma took the tricks.

No B-sotted Bee the B-som
Of B-nighted woman fears;
On her face he's sure to see some
Female smile which honey smears.

"Oh, B-ware B-skirted woman"
Is a B-atific plan,
Civil Service men are human,
Job's B-stowed upon a man.

Let the fair girl stick to sonnets
On the billows and the breeze,
Since the Bees buzz in the bonnets
Of the men who'd boss the Bees!

—J. A.

Some may think this an appropriate place to deliver a homily upon the down-trodden condition of the "sisters," and the wrong they are called upon to endure at the hands of the usurping "brothers," but all things do not point exactly in that direction.

The three clippings were sent in, not by any of the sisters, but by three different brothers, and it seems a fair inference to believe that they were sent in just because these three brothers resented what they believed to be an injustice to one of the weaker sex. If, instead of being a woman, the first name on the list of eligibles had been a man, there would have been equally an injustice in rejecting him for one lower on the list, but in that case would the daily papers have given the matter so much prominence, and would the three brothers have thought it worth while to have sent in the clippings?

It is something for us sisters to be proud of that the first on the list should have been a woman; but was her sex really the cause of her rejection? If so, why was the fourth on the list chosen instead of the second? No, if it had been Mrs. Haggerty instead of Miss Haggerty, and her liege lord had been the proprietor of a low dive to whom Mr. Schrader owed a political debt; in other words, had she been the wife of a political boss, she might have gotten the position even though she couldn't tell a queen from a white-faced hornet. The very great probability is that Miss Haggerty was rejected because O'Mara, or some of his friends, had a pull, and not because "she was a woman, and the keeping of bees was not a woman's work." Why, the very idea!

Results of the Season of 1904

Some time ago I saw that Miss Wilson wanted the bee-keepers (or their wives, rather, because all men won't write) to give an account of their success for the year's bee-business. We didn't think we did very well, but when we commenced looking around we found that we did extra well.

We had 30 colonies in the spring of 1904, and secured 1500 pounds of extracted honey, besides about 40 pounds of honey put away that we did not get around to extract (that is 40 pounds to the colony), so our bees didn't do so badly compared with what some others did.

We are right in the center of three big bee-yards, so we couldn't do very well. They are all within 2 miles. We didn't get any increase to speak of. One of our neighbor's told us where there was a swarm; I caught one myself when he was gone away from home, and that is about all the increase.

The bees are wintering well as far as I know. They are on the summer stands packed in chaff. They have had two good flights since being put away. The mice have been working on some of them, but we think they have stopped,

or, rather, we stopped some of them with corn-meal and strychnine.

It has been snowing here for a week, and it looks as if we were going to have a good season for water.

The American Bee Journal is a welcome guest at our house.

MRS. SADIE ELLIFRITZ.

Uinta Co., Utah, Feb. 4.



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

"TO TRUST" OR NOT "TO TRUST."

"Tis a point we long to know,
Oft its causes anxious thought,
Do we boss our bees or no,
Have we Trust, or have we not?"

If that's our frame of mind, the title page of Feb. 9 is of interest as a sort of side evidence. We hardly have an old, long-established trust; else there wouldn't be two such nice agencies in one city. Especially there wouldn't be two agencies in a foreign city like Havana. A recently formed trust, however, may not think best to sweep supernumerary things all off the board immediately—takes its quiet time to fix things just right in its own eyes.

SUGGESTION FOR PREVENTING SWARMING.

So G. M. Jones wants to keep 4 colonies of bees in a city, mainly for study and relaxation of mind. Yet he must be absent working-hours every day. He wants a reliable plan to keep swarms from spreading panic among his neighbors. I don't know as I can tell him; but I should hardly be living up to my reputation if I did not reel off a plan. Keep them in big one-story hives, 12 frames or more in size. For each hive have two fat dummies so the brood-chamber can readily be run any size from 3 frames to 12. Have 16 hives in all, and practice double division—that is, have 4 colonies in the spring and 16 in the fall. In the fall put the bees all in 4 hives again, and harvest your crop by extracting the 152 combs not needed to winter on. If they average 3 pounds each the harvest will be 456 pounds. Plenty of objections might be made. Unless the divisions are very wisely conducted there will (sad to relate) sometimes be swarms notwithstanding. And in a locality where the surplus all comes in quite early, and the fall flow is poor, the plan would be a total failure—come out with scant honey to winter 4 colonies, and most of that scattered through the 144 combs that wouldn't go in. Page 107.

SECTION FOUNDATION STARTERS DROPPING OFF.

May be P. D. Jones is right about his comb foundation dropping off because the sections were too smooth; but I suspect a little that he is barking at the wrong cat. Lots of foundation falls because the sections are just a little damp. Be sure they are dry, especially if you have poured hot water among them previous to folding. Lots of foundation falls because the weather was too cool when it was put on—wants to be just nice and warm, not too hot nor too cold. Also, there's an expert and peculiar wriggling squirm that can be given to the handle of the Parker machine that will make wax stick when a non-expert would find "breakers" ahead. Page 110.

SELLING FOUL-BROODY HONEY.

To forbid a man to sell honey because his bees have foul brood looks to me like going a little further than is best. Even if a simple sale of honey is to be penalized at all a possible two months in jail seems rather too severe. To sell foul-broody honey to a bee-keeper, when he presumably wants to use it for feed, might be penalized without injustice. Page 116.

BUMBLE-BEES AND HONEY-BEES—CATNIP HONEY.

Queer that bumble-bees should ignore the basswood and crowd on the alfalfa while the honey-bees totally let alone the alfalfa and rushed for the basswood! Just merely a difference of taste—perhaps.

From reports to date one might guess that pure catnip honey has far too much flavoring to be good, while a second-rate honey rather destitute of flavor is decidedly improved by a small admixture of catnip. Page 117.

POLLEN IN THE BROOD-NEST—STARTING SWARMING.

I don't believe that pollen in the brood-nest is going to do any harm as long as it keeps well. Quite liable to get damaged, and then it may do harm, especially when it gets grown into solid lumps by fungus growing in it.

I think Prof. Scholl will find that many others not in Texas sometimes succeed in getting their bees begun at the principal harvest while free from any strong inclination toward swarming. It's the general rule (I take it) that a grand rush of nectar does not favor swarming unless the bees had their minds turned that way to begin with. I will grant that this last contingency is very apt to prevail among prosperous bees that have recently passed through a hard winter. Page 117.



Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,
or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Black Bees—Italians or Carniolans Perhaps the Best

1. I enclose a few bees. They are the only kind here now, and I would like to know what strain they are.
2. I am a beginner, and would like to know what kind of bees are the best for this part of the country?

MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. They appear to be the common black bee with a very slight admixture of Italian blood.

2. You will probably do well with Italians, and perhaps with Carniolans.

Feeding Bees—Wintering Bees—Preventing Swarming

1. I have 5 colonies of bees, 3 are in the cellar and 2 outside. Those in the cellar we put out a few days ago for a flight. The temperature was 50 degrees in the shade. They were all in good condition but one, which was short of honey. We put on a super containing a few chunks of honey before putting them back in the cellar in the evening. Is it right to feed them that way in the cellar?

2. Is it better to leave them in the cellar until spring, or give them a flight? The temperature of our cellar is about 33 degrees in cold weather.

3. I must get some new bee-hives this spring, and would like to know which are the best. I had thought of getting the 10-frame dovetailed with T tin supers that could be used with any width sections. I haven't much time to attend to the bees.

4. Will a swarm be larger from a 10-frame hive than from an 8-frame?

5. Will a colony winter better in a 10-frame hive outside and also in the cellar?

6. I can't walk across the bee-yard without getting stung. How do you account for it?

7. Would a good drink of whiskey do any good?

8. To keep the bees from swarming should all the queen-cells be cut out after swarming?

9. Will bees swarm as often from a 10-frame hive as from an 8-frame?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, only make sure that the bees have reached the honey.

2. Having had a flight in March they will hardly need a flight again till taken out for good, say when soft maples bloom, or later, if the weather does not seem warm and settled.

3. Your choice is good.

4. In general, swarms should be larger from larger hives, but there are exceptions.

5. Yes, for one who, as in your case, has little time to give them.

6. I don't know. Possibly you have a cross strain of bees which would be improved by getting a queen of gentler blood, and possibly you are a little rough in handling them, so as to keep them irritated.

7. I don't know how whiskey would affect bees, but if it works as it does on most men, it would only make them worse. If you were to drink the stuff yourself, I should expect the smell to anger the bees, but if you'd drink enough the stings won't hurt you—say enough to make you dead drunk.

8. You may keep them from swarming if you cut out all queen-cells but one before the first virgin emerges, or by cutting out all cells after piping begins.

9. As a rule, no.

Your tenth question relates to the reliability of a supply-dealer. That question is just a bit outside the scope of this department, but I feel safe in saying that no advertisement is admitted into the columns of the American Bee Journal unless it is believed that the advertiser is entirely reliable for what he advertises.

Foul Brood—Feeding—Increase—Hive-Entrance in Winter—Painted Hives

1. How early in spring can bees be treated if they have foul brood?
2. What is the best method for increase?
3. Will the bees leave dead brood in the combs over winter in any other case than that of foul brood?

4. How much sugar syrup should be fed in a day after the bees have been treated?

5. How shall I feed them, and ought it to be done in the daytime or at night?

6. I have 5 colonies of bees (one is small and queenless) that would make about 4 good ones. To what number could I increase?

7. How large ought the hive-entrance to be for wintering bees in the cellar?

8. Is it best to remove the quilt and put the cover on or not?
9. If I paint the front of all my hives different, and have the hives about 2 feet apart, will the bees know their own hives?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Usually no treatment is undertaken until bees are busy gathering.

2. I don't know. The best way for one may not be best for another. Study up the plans given in your bee-books, and you may be able better than any one else to decide what is best for you. If you have had no experience, natural swarming may be best. If you decide on artificial increase, you will find it very fully treated in the book, "Forty Years Among the Bees."

3. It is not likely to occur, and yet it is perhaps possible that dead brood might be left in an outside comb over winter. Of course you understand that live brood may be found in the combs in March, and sometimes as early as January in your latitude.

4. Nectar should be yielding, so that there will be no need of feeding. If a sudden dearth should occur, a colony should receive a pint or more of syrup daily.

5. If you are at all careless about starting robbing, evening is the best time to feed, but with the Miller and some other feeders you may feed at any time unless you take special pains to start robbing.

6. It will vary greatly. In a flush season an experienced hand would increase to 30 or more. In a poor season an inexperienced hand will do well to hold his numbers without increase.

7. The larger the better. Some have the bottom removed entirely. My hive-entrances are 12 by 2 inches, and I should not like to have them smaller, and yet I have wintered bees well with one-fourth as large an entrance.

8. Just as well to leave all on till time to put on supers.

9. I don't know just how much difference it makes to have hives of different colors, but it is supposed that bees recognize colors; but if there is a space of 2 feet between hives there ought to be no trouble even with the same color, especially if trees or other objects help to mark location. You can do still better by putting your hives in pairs: 2 close together, a space of 2 feet, 2 together, a space, and so on. Contradictory as it may sound, the bees will have less trouble finding their own hives in this way than when no hive is nearer than 2 feet from its neighbor.

Caucasian Queens Crossed with Cyprians

Where can I get Caucasian queens? I still have those mean bees, which no one dares to go near. I believe I have requeened 3 times from the black bees to the present "hornets," and they get worse, it seems to me. Will a cross with Caucasians and these hornets (mostly Cyprian blood, I think) be a good stock? I must get gentler bees, or quit.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANSWER.—I don't know where you will get Caucasian queens, but from what you say about your bees the probability is that they would be improved by a cross with Caucasians, or with anything else. Very soon you ought to find advertisements of different queens, and I would not be discouraged yet, even if previous attempts in changing blood have not brought desired results.

Bees Hiving Themselves—Italianizing—Laws Against Spraying

I am an amateur bee-keeper—just bought the first 2 colonies of black bees in box-hives; and I have just received my second copy of the American Bee Journal, with which I also secured Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keepers' Guide" and Newman's "Bees and Honey." I want all the information I can obtain in regard to bees, and as I can not find all that I desire in the literature which I have, I want to ask a few questions.

1. I bought the 2 colonies of black bees merely to gain experience before investing heavily in Italians. I intend to use the Danzenbaker hive, as from what I can read I infer that it is the best for comb honey. If I place an empty hive near the old colony, will not the new swarm be quite likely to enter it of their own will, instead of flying off a long distance to a less desirable home in a hollow tree? If this plan has never been tried it may prove successful in a large percentage of cases, and, if so, it will save a great deal of trouble.

2. Has a bee-keeper in New York State any redress if a neighbor kills his bees by spraying poisonous substances into fruit-blossoms when trees are in full bloom?

3. Several apiaries have been entirely destroyed in this town in this manner. So many bee-keepers have given fruit-growing district that I concluded to try it. For this reason do you not think that I was wise to buy cheap, common bees to experiment with the first year?

4. If I meet with success with my small venture this year, what is your advice as to going into the business on a large scale?

5. Would you advise me to Italianize by introducing first-class queens? or would you entirely destroy all the common bees and buy full colonies of Italians?

6. If I introduce a first-class, high-priced Italian queen into each colony of the blacks, will they gradually merge into pure Italians, or will they be hybrids?

7. I can sell all the fine comb honey I can produce at a good price, if I have it in one-pound sections. Do you advise the use of the Danzenbaker hive for this purpose?

8. How many colonies of bees could I keep successfully on 5 acres of land covered with fruit-trees and clover?

I am entirely ignorant regarding bees and bee-keeping. I never owned a bee, nor had anything to do with them before in my life, and

I want to learn to attend to the business according to the latest improved scientific principles.

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. It would be a great convenience if bees would hive themselves when everything is made ready for them. Unfortunately, they are more likely to prefer a hollow in some place difficult of access, a mile or so away. I'm not sure that I ever heard of a swarm voluntarily entering a new hive (lots of such opportunities have been offered), although sometimes they enter a hive containing old comb.

2. Yes, I think New York State has a law against spraying, by which you can be protected.

3. It doesn't matter greatly. If you could buy Italians near home it would be better to begin with them. If you have to send a long distance, expressage is so expensive that you would better buy any kind you can get near home, changing the stock later.

4. Whether you make a big success or a failure this year, try it on a little larger scale next year. Better grow into the business than to

jump into it. If you succeed for about 2 years you can then grow very fast.

5. Whatever you do, don't think of destroying any bees. It may be right sometimes to kill a queen, but never a colony of workers, unless it may be badly diseased.

6. If you get a black colony to accept an Italian queen all her progeny will be the same as if you put her in an Italian colony. As soon as the black bees die off (and the life-time of a worker is only about 6 weeks in the working season) the colony will be full-blood Italian.

7. I prefer the regular Langstroth dovetailed hive.

8. Perhaps about 10 colonies, if you have each bee picketed so it can not get off the 5 acres. But if the bees are allowed free flight, so they can fly 2 miles or so in all directions, and there are no other bees in that distance, very likely you can keep 100 colonies successfully.

You're on the right track; do a lot of reading and thinking, and go at least a little bit slower than you think best at increasing.



LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 100 box will prove it. 100 cts. by express. \$1.50. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres. 406 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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"BEST OF ALL"

That's what users say about the great

PRAIRIE STATE

Incubators and Brooders

Our illustrated catalog tells why they are best. It's free. Write. Prairie State Incubator Co., Box 554, Homer City, Pa.

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Reports and Experiences

Still Clear and Cold

The weather is still clear and cold here, from 6 to 10 below zero every morning, and no signs of a change. There has not been a day since bees went into winter quarters that they could fly in the open air with safety.

IRA BARBER.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 17.

Loss of Bees on Summer Stands

I lost half of my bees the past winter by leaving them on the summer stands. I expected to put them in the new cellar, but did not have it ready in time. It will be all ready for next winter.

Please tell Cora L. Hazard for me that—

The roving bee is not the "he"—
The "he's" the other fellow.
And, Cora, dear, don't interfere
With gathering gold-dust yellow;
Nor steal her sweet of honey-bloom,
Or "she" will make you bellow.

H. W. CONGDON.

Monona Co., Iowa, March 20.

Outdoor Wintering of Bees

I have been looking over my colonies, and find that they are all alive except one, which is queenless. I have always wintered them on the summer stands, and have never had any serious loss. A year ago this winter most of the bees in this section were killed. I lost but 3 colonies at that time, and one died from lack of stores.

I shelter them from the cold west and north winds with a few bundles of corn-stalks. After every snow or wind storm that blocks the entrance, I see that it is opened. What they need is an abundance of fresh air. When I know they are getting that, outdoor wintering of bees has no terrors for me.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

Cook Co., Ill., March 6.

Hard Winter on the Bees

I always winter my bees on the summer stands, and they generally come through all right if they have plenty of stores. I put

BEES A big stock ready to GO NOW QUEENS

We wish to say that we are now loaded with a big stock of Fine Bees and Queens ready to mail now; no delay; send for what you need at once.

We breed the 3 and 5 banded Italians, Cyprians, Carniolans, Holy Lands, and Albinos, in their purity, in separate yards from 5 to 30 miles apart.

Tested queens, \$1.25 each; Breeders, \$3 to \$5 each. Untested, from either race, 75 cts.; 6 for \$4, or \$7.50 per dozen.

Full colonies, 1, 2 and 3 frame Nuclei cheaper than you ever bought good stock for before. No better to be had. Write for price-list FREE.

Safe arrival and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or your money returned. Prices of Queens to dealers, or in large lots on application.

We can sell you BEE-HIVES of yellow pine at about half the cost of white pine goods. Get our prices before you buy.

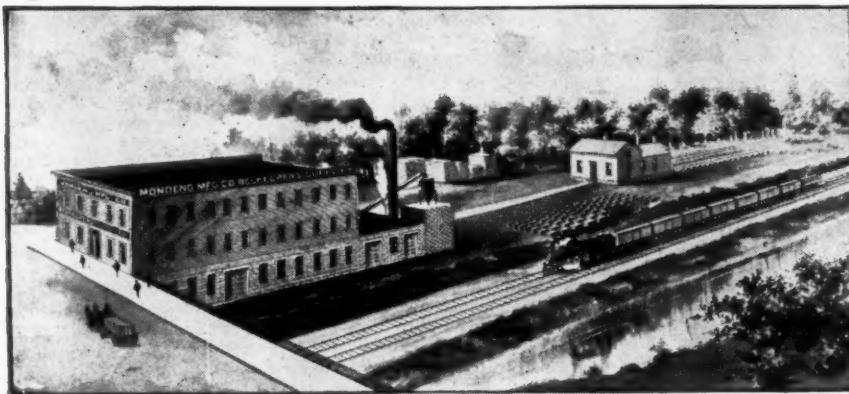
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W. ATCHLEY, Mgr.

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them away last fall in better condition than usual, but it turned very cold, and I don't think the ground was clear of snow for two months. About half of the bees ate all of their honey, and were dead when it got warm enough for them to fly out again. I think we had more snow this winter than in any other winters put together.

I had 45 colonies when swarming-time was over last season, but I doubled up some and killed 3 for the honey. I did not get any surplus last year, but I thought the bees had plenty for winter stores. I now have about 21 colonies, having lost 13. I think the cold weather caused them to eat their honey up so fast.

I think the "Old Reliable" has improved this winter. Guess it's the cool weather.

J. K. HUNTER.

Overton Co., Tenn., March 4.

Shipping and Selling Comb Honey

EDITOR YORK:—From some quite expensive experience I have had the past winter I want to say that you and Mr. Muth have each overlooked the one thing (see page 227) that caused the lot of honey to arrive as it did, namely, the cold weather.

Early in December I had occasion to ship by express, 28 miles, 56 cases of comb honey, crated. It was loaded very carefully, and I was at the unloading point to deliver it to the dealer. It was hauled on a spring wagon, and properly loaded, yet there were some broken

PHONE NEWS FOR FARMERS

GREAT ACTIVITY AMONG FARMERS

Everywhere farmers are awakening to modern ideas.

Just now there is great activity among farmers in establishing and building telephone lines all over this country. The telephone saves time in getting help in a hurry; keeps the farmer in touch with the markets at all times, and in case of emergency gets assistance from neighbors or the city without delay. The building of private and party lines has been so simplified and cheapened by the introduction of



Stromberg-Carlson
Telephones

that every neighborhood, no matter how small, can well afford its own telephone line.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

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TELEPHONE MFG. CO.
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STEADY EMPLOYMENT, GOOD PAY,
ELEGANT OUTFIT FURNISHED. WRITE FOR
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Hardy varieties; yield
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Apple, 45¢; Budded
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pay the freight.
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Low in price. Fully guaranteed.
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Best shipping-point in United States.

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Is the fact that, after 20 years in the SUPPLY BUSINESS, the last year shows an increase of 33 percent over any previous year.

Is there any better proof than this, that we satisfy and please our customers?

We have the facilities, the experience, and just the kind of goods you want.

They are the ROOT GOODS, and we sell them at Des Moines at Factory Prices.

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Send for Our 1904 Catalog and Price-List.

OUR HIVES AND SECTIONS Are Perfect in Workmanship and Material.

By sending in your order now, you will SAVE MONEY, and secure prompt shipment.

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One of those nice FLEXIBLE BEE-HATS included free with every shipment, if you will mention it when ordering, telling where you saw the offer.

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

combs in the front rows of sections, when unloaded from the express car and more of them when unloaded from the express wagon. The honey was frozen.

I have shipped thousands of pounds of crated honey in warm weather with no damage, at distances of 400 to 1300 miles.

The moral to both Mr. Muth's letter and this is, *Don't* ship comb honey during freezing weather.

With reference to L. V. Rickett's article, (page 229) I wish to say this:

In my locality we have trouble in getting 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ sections to weigh enough so that 24 No. 1 sections will weigh 22 pounds, on an average, when placed between separators while the honey is being built. Across the country 8 miles from here the bee-keepers must use sections of 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch width in order to keep them from weighing over 23 pounds per case of 24 sections.

As our market demands an average of 22 pounds per case of 24 sections of No. 1 honey, will Mr. Rickett please name one size of section for those two localities?

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Rickett has had far more experience in retailing honey than I, I can't help believing that when a customer buys a light section of honey by weight, and pays according to the weight he gets, that customer is satisfied with his purchase; in fact, many prefer a light-weight section, as it costs them less (when bought by weight), and is plenty for the occasion for which it is bought.

I believe in putting honey up to suit the large buyer, but want honey sold by weight so far as the bee-keeper and retailer are concerned. Let the middlemen do as they see best.

LEO F. HANEGAN.

St. Croix Co., Wis., March, 24.

[Of course, it is well known to all who have had any experience that it is extremely risky to ship comb honey at all in very cold weather, on account of the great brittleness of the comb when cold. But whether shipped in warm or cold weather, it is best to have comb honey packed properly, so it can be handled with as little danger of breakage as possible.]

—EDITOR.]

Keeping Bees on a Roof

I have a roof-aplary 16 feet from the ground on top of a wagon-shed. The bees do not sting the horses, nor the people that pass, and they store as much honey as those on the

20th Century Wonder

Made entirely of metal and asbestos—fireproof. The

CYCLE HATCHER

is wonderfully efficient. Fifty egg size \$5.00. Catalogue free. Cycle Hatcher Co., Box 224, Salem, N.Y.



Fruitful Trees High in Quality Low in Price

Millions of Fruit and Forest Trees, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes and Strawberries, R. Mulberry and Black Locust Seedlings at special prices. Freight prepaid on \$10 orders. Guaranteed to reach you fresh and bright. Don't miss our free catalogue.

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Box 646

Beatrice, Neb.

QUEENS! QUEENS!



Am ready as usual to furnish the **BEST OF QUEENS** only. Have changed my address, having moved to 1111 N. Smith St., San Antonio, Tex., where I have better mail service.

Untested Queens, 85c each; Tested, \$1.25 each. Untested, after April, 75c each; or \$8 per dozen; Tested, \$1 each.

I rear only the three and the five banded Italians. **DANIEL WURTH,**

1111 N. Smith St., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Please order from these prices to save correspondence. 14E2t



H. M. ARND, Manager.

Having decided to add Bee-Keepers' Supplies to our honey-business, we have arranged with the well-known **G. B. LEWIS CO.** to handle their full line of **Popular Beeware** in Chicago. We will sell at their regular prices.

Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want **Good Goods** at **Factory Prices** and **Prompt Shipment**, send your orders to the

YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.

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141 & 143 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Beeswax 28c cash, or 30c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

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COMPLETE STOCK OF BEE SUPPLIES—LEWIS CO. S AT FACTORY PRICES

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Send us your orders and they will be shipped promptly.

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Read what J. I. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalog and price-list free.

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Choice home-bred and imported stock. All queens reared in full colonies.

One untested queen \$1.10
One tested queen 1.65
One select tested queen... 2.20
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One comb nucleus (no queen)..... 1.80

Untested ready in May; all others ready now from last season's rearing.

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MISS A. M. ACHARD, Rochelle, Ill.

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He will furnish at same prices as last year: Tested, \$1; Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6; 15 for \$8.25; 25 for \$12.50; 100 for \$45. He breeds Golden, Carniolans and 3-Band Italians. Also 1, 2, and 3 frame Nuclei, and full colonies. Prices given on application. Pharr pays the freight, and guarantees satisfaction on all Queens. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable with the Lord than sacrifice. —(Prov. 3: 21.) 6A1t

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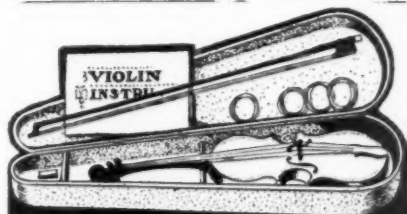
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Good VIOLIN OUTFIT for

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Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, March 8.—There has been somewhat of an increase in the number of sales during the past 4 weeks, yet the volume has not been large, while prices are if anything lower than in January, especially on other grades than white clover. Fancy grades of white comb bring 12½@13c; No. 1, 12c, with some off in color at 11@11½c; amber grades slow at 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, 5½@6½c; the price being governed by quality, flavor and package. Beeswax, if clean and good color, 30c per pound. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

NEW YORK, March 11.—There is no improvement in the comb honey situation. The demand is next to nothing; quotations nominal and no doubt some of the stock will have to be carried over. We quote fancy at 13c; No. 1 at from 11@12c, and dark at from 9@10c. Extracted is in fair demand: White at from 6@6½c; light amber at 5½c; Southern in barrels from 50@57c per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax firm at 29c. HILDEBERT & SEGELKEN.

BOSTON, March 9.—The demand for comb honey still continues light with heavy stocks on hand. Fancy white, 15@16c; No. 1, 14c. Extracted, 6@8c, according to quality. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—The honey situation does not improve. While there is a little better movement the prices seem to be lower. Fancy white brings \$2 a case; No. 1, \$1.75; amber and lower grades from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Extracted, 4½@6c. Beeswax, 28c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., March 20.—The comb honey market has been a drag the last month; this caused the holders to offer extra inducements in prices. Quotations obtained are as follows: No. 1 fancy water-white comb, 12@13c; No. 2, 10½@11½c. Extracted: white clover in barrels, 6½c; in cans, 7½@8c; amber, in barrels, 5½@5¾c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 27c. C. H. W. WEBER

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—As the season advances, the call for honey is decreasing, and the market at the present time is dull. Some few sales. We quote: Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1, 11@12c; amber, 11c. Extracted, white, 6½@7c; amber, 5½@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Honey market dull this extreme cold weather, especially comb, which candies or granulates and cracks easily. We quote: Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1, 12@13c; mixed, 10@11c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted,

better demand: Buckwheat, 6@6½c; white, 6@6½c. Buckwheat most in demand, as the Jewish people will have no other. Beeswax, 30@32c. H. R. WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—There is little, if any, improvement in the honey market here, since our last quotation. We hope to render a more encouraging report soon. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels and cans at 5½@6½c. White clover at 7@8c. Fancy white comb at 12@13c. Beeswax, 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 11@12c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber, 3½@4½c; dark amber, 3@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 29@30c; dark, 27@28c.

Inquiry is not brisk and market is easy in tone, especially for other than most select water white. Spot supplies are not heavy, but there is a general desire to effect a clean up of holdings in the next 60 days, as by the end of that time new crop honey is likely to begin to put in an appearance.

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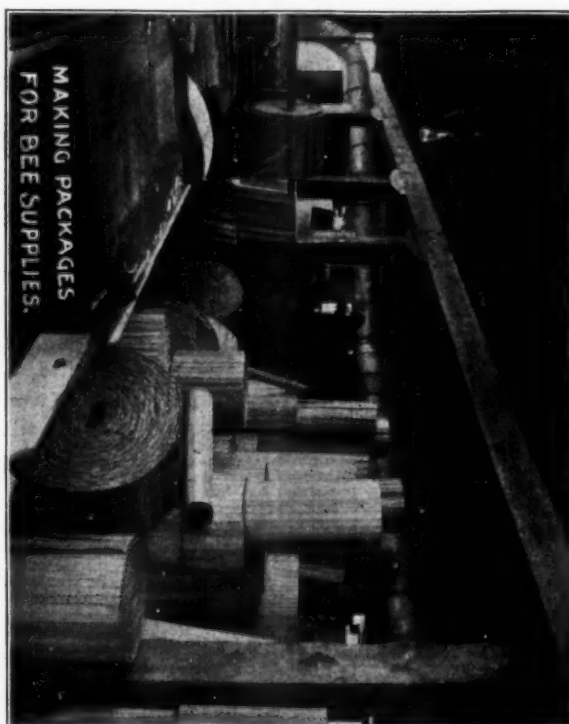
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